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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5.

THE NEWS THIS MOLNING.

FOREIGN.-Thirty Socialists are to be tried-in Vienna this week on charges of treason, murder, or complicity in murder. — Further revelations regarding the "Black Hand" Society in Spain are made. == The steamer Violet, bound from New-Orleans for Bremen, had a hole knocked in her bow by ice and proceeded to Halifax. === It is pro-

posed to impeach the Norwegian Ministry. CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday the conferonce report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was adopted; the bill authorizing the President to restore T. Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army and place him on the retired list was passed; in executive session the Senate confirmed several nominations; the Senate adjourned sine die. In the House conference reports on the Deficiency and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills were adopted; resolutions on the death of Alexander H. Stephens adopted: the usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker met with some opposition, but it was adopted; the House adjourned sine die.

DOMESTIC.-Alexauder H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia, died yesterday morning. === The steamer Yazoo, from New-Orleans, was sunk near Bonnet Carré yesterday morning and several lives were lost, === The Union Elastic Goods Company, of Boston, is reported to be financially embarrassed. Colonel Harry Gilmor died vesterday in Baltamore. ____ The floods are causing considerable damage in the Mississippi Valley. === A quarrel in Elgin, Ill., on Saturday resulted in murder. === The Methodist Church in South Englewood, near Chicago, was reported to be on fire last night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Two churches were dedicated yesterday. - An insane man started a ferryboat, the engineer and pilot of which were asleep. = The Hon, L. S. Sackville West talked to a TRIBUNE reporter in regard to Sheridan's extradition. === The M agasy Embassy spent the day quietly. === The Rev. Dr. Newman preached on "The Romans in Prophecy,"

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 33°; lowest, 17°; aver-

The careful review of the testimony given at the examination of the Phœnix Park murderers in Dublin, which will be found in Mr. Smalley's London letter this morning, sustains the belief that the English authorities have important evidence touching the crime and the conspiracy that has not yet been made public. This is also the opinion of Mr. West, the British Minister. The examination was only preliminary, and there was no need to present more than enough testimony to hold the prisoners. It is by no means certain, therefore, that the demand for the extradition of Sheridan will prove to be useless. Whether it be granted or refused, however, the official examination cannot fail to be important, because, as Mr. Smalley points out, Sheridan is the one man that stands between Mr. Parnell and the assassinations.

Since the Legislature has passed the bill pro tecting the State forests, the Adirondack Survey has acquired new importance. It is acknowledged that the State does not now own enough woodland to protect ad quately the headwaters of the Mohawk and the Hudson. and that steps must be taken soon to get back many thousand acres which have already been sold. It will be the most important duty of the Survey to determine where the needed tracts lie. This is more essential than acquiring an exact topographical knowledge of the region. The difficulties under which the Survey has been carried on heretofore are outlined in our Albany letter this morning; not least among these are inadequate appropriations. It is the duty of the Legislature now to arrange matters so that the work will not be delayed hereafter for any such reason.

The burden of the responsibility for not try-Ingliquor sellers charged with violating the Ex- | the majority was to secure a greater or less cise law is commonly declared by the city reduction of duty than had been recomauthorities to rest on the District-Attorney's office, which does not bring the cases to trial. Mr. McKeon says that the time of the Court of General Sessions is entirely taken up by more Important matters. The attention of the District-Attorney and the Judges of the Court of | 631 specifications, namely, in 409 in all, the act

of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Rollins was District-At- stantially the same rate is retained for articles torney once and knows what he is talking Judges in the Court of General Sessions they opened an additional part of the court in the rates proposed by the Commission, and many City Hall. Later this second part was permathree Judges in this court he does not see why statute, and bring the excise cases to trial. The

Mr. Robert P. Porter in his letter to THE TRIBUNE this morning tates the reader on a walk through the busy manufacturing city of Leeds, pointing out some of the principal features of that great manufacturing centre. There are many great factories, some fine public buildings, handsome private dwellings for the rich, and a beautiful park. Nowhere, however, to be seen is a single house, even the most humble, owned by a workman engaged in the industries for which Leeds is noted- and yet in the place there are 320,000 skilled and thrifty artisans. Such a house may exist there, but even the Inspector of Police, who for fifteen years has been studying the condition of the poorer classes, was obliged to confess to Mr. Porter that he had never found one. This is an extraordinary and suggestive fact. Leeds has great mineral wealth and numerous other advantages close at hand, and if workmen can thrive anywhere under free-trade rule they ought to thrive there. It is safe to say that there is no manufacturing town or city in this country, even where the conditions are the hardest, in which there are not several workmen who own their own homes. Perhaps some free trader can explain why the American workman is so much better off than his English brother, and will undertake to prove that it is not due to a protective policy.

Public attention has been so much taken up of late by Congressional legislation that little note has been made of the doings of State Legislatures. They have been active, however. Tennessee, for example, has made considerable advance in the work of robbing ber creditors. A bill was introduced in the Legislature a last week providing for the settlement" of her obligations. The State debt proper," the bonds held by the widow of President Polk and educational institutions are funded in full with the contract rate of interest, four years' interest being deducted. Democratic departures from the plan The rest of the debt, including the railroad of the Commission will become bonds, is funded at fifty cents on the dollar, with 3 per cent interest. While the whole proceeding is shamelessly dishonest, the repudiation of the railroad bond obligations is particularly scantalous. A letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, which we print elsewhere, throws light on this phase of Tennessee repudiation. The writer traces the development of the spirit of dishonesty which has ended in the assertion that the railroad debt is not a part of the "State debt proper," and he shows that no part of the obligations of the Commonwealth is more sacred. The clear gain to the State because of the roads is equal to the value of the roads and their equipments and enough over to pay the tate debt twice. And still the liberal concessions which the holders of these bonds offered would not satisfy the Readju-ting Democrats. They will not even pay the sixty cents on the dollar which was once solemnly agreed upon. Half of the debt only will they pay, with 3 per cent interest! The clearer the situation becomes the more apparent is the disgrace of the

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

The great work of the XLVIIth Congress has been the revision and reduction of the | 000. Assuming that about \$37,500,000 will tariff and the large reduction of internal taxes. Faulty in many things, this Congress a reduction of \$27,500,000 to \$32,500,000 has grandly vindicated at last the wisdom, from the change of the tariff. About \$11,and, it might almost be said, the absolute necessity of one of the most important acts passed at its first session. When the Tariff Commission bill was passed opponents of the Republican party declared that it was a cheat, intended to prevent any revision or reduction of the tariff. Many thousand voters, distrusting the sincerity of the step, voted against the party last fall for that reason. But Congress has now passed a greatly improved Tariff bill at a short session-a thing deemed impossible by very many; has adopted to a very great extent the recommendations of the Commission which it had created, and has clearly demonstrated, in the course of this great work, that its performance, in the teeth of unpatriotic and unscrupulous Democratic opposition, would have been utterly impossible had not the investigations of the Commission first given definiteness and guidance to the movement and brought to aid it a powerful concentration of public opinion.

From the outset, the bill of the Commission has been stronger out of Congress and even in Congress than any other which it was possible to frame. It contained numerous errors, due to lack of time for preparation, which the Commissioners themselves aided the two houses of Congress to correct. A large proportion of the changes that have been made in the form of enumerations or in rates have been corrections of this nature. But there are very few members of either house, we suspect, who are aware how large a part of the bill that has been passed was in every letter the work of the Commission. There has been so much conflict of opinion about a few important departures from its plan that the substantial identity of the great part of the bill now passed with the one reported by the Commission has been generally lost sight of-For public information, a careful examination

has been deemed worth while. Commission's bill was judged to be its simplification of the Tariff, its removal of those ambiguities which had caused countless vexatious these 524 have been taken, word for word, from the bill reported by the Commission. And much more than half of the remainder are mere additions of trifling articles by name which the Commission for brevity's sake had clauses, or which had been inadvertently overlooked. In order to render vexatious uncertainty still less probable, Congress has chosen to insert the names specifically with the appropriate duty. In another and smaller retain the present classifications, holding that legal decisions had now sufficiently removed the danger of ambiguity. In a third and still smaller class of cases, the object of mended, and these, probably less than 25 in number, were mainly in the cotton, woollen goods, or iron and steel schedules, over which there has been so much struggle.

Next, as to rates, in about two-thirds of the

by Surrogate Rollins, printed on another page | the Commission. In over 50 cases more, subnow named which the Commission had inabout. He says that when there were only two | cluded under general clauses. Thus there remain in all about 170 departures from the of these are small. Lower duties are fixed in nently established by law. Now that there are 98 cases, higher duties in 46 cases, and in about 26 cases it does not appear whether the they tannot open another part under the old changes are upward or downward. Thus it will be seen that the act departs in a surpris-Judges do not have to write long decisions, and | ingly small proportion of specifications from probably have time enough to do this. What is the rates proposed by the Commission, either to prevent the suggestion from being acted on ? to secure less reduction than it proposed, or even to secure greater reduction, but that the large majority of departures were toward lower rates. Most of these were made by the free-trade Democrats of the Senate, with the aid of a few Republicans. And yet, after having done their utmost to defeat the passage of the bill by making it dangerous to industry, and therefore unacceptable to Republicans, they not only voted against it but resorted to indecent filibustering to defeat it. If these Democrats had been able to prevent, the country would have had no reduction of taxes from

the XLVIIth Congress. Higher rates than the Commission proposed have been fixed in 10 cases under chemicals, 8 under earthen and glass ware, 4 under iron and steel and 5 among other metals, 5 under liquors (and these, mainly champagnes, are also advanced from the present law), 5 under cottons, and 5 under sundries. Lower rates than the Commission proposed have been fixed in 21 cases under chemicals, 37 under iron and steel and 4 under other metals, 7 under sugar, 8 under provisions, 9 under wool and woollens, and 8 under sundries. The preponderance of reductions in the iron and steel section marks the special hostility of the Democrats to that great industry, and explains the unwillingness of some Republicans to vote with their a sociates. The time has now passed for those heated predictions of overwhelming disaster which were not unnaturally made by some who feared that the bill had gone too far toward reduction for the public safety. The country does not need to be alarmed. It would be better that the sturdy men of all industries should now set themselves bravely to overcome as far as they can any dangers to which Democratic free-traders have exposed the country, and meanwhile to rejoice that in spite of them the work of a Republican Tariff Commission has been so far carried out by the Republican majority in Congress. It is not unlikely that the pernicious character of some

apparent, before another session of Congress, that the Democrats themselves will not dare to refuse amendments. On the other hand, the good effect of the general provisions and tenor of the measure may be so great that, in not a few cases, changes which men now view with dread may prove harmless.

The theoretic reduction of revenue is one thing, and that can be calculated. The actual decrease in revenue received is a very different matter, for, first, the same taxes would naturally yield an increased revenue with every year of prosperity; and second, the effect of almost every injudicious reduction of duties is to increase importations at the outset, and thus to increase revenue. Hence men differ widely in judging of the reduction that will result from the act just passed. Senator Morrill stated that he expected a reduction of \$75,000,000; Mr. Kelley placed it at \$65,000,000 to \$70,-000,000, and Mr. Carlisle at \$65,000,000. But the Democratic leader considered that the reduction in internal revenue would be from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000; while Mr. Keliey, who is at least as well able to compute that part of the problem-by all odds the least doubtful-puts it at \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,prove approximately correct, there will remain 000,000 of this is expected from the new suga duties, and \$5,400,000 from the abolition of inland transportation, 212 per cent commissions and other charges. Computed on the basis of last wear's importations the decrease would appear to exceed \$32,000,000 or even \$37,000, 000, but would average even then less than the Commission aimed to secure. But if excessively low duties have been adopted in any important case, the result will be a considerable increase of importations, so that the actual decrease of revenue will prove still

smaller. Without doubt this bill has defects, though it merits on the whole much praise. It is a most desirable revision as respects simplification and the avoidance of ambiguities, and it secures a large reduction of revenue. The country, though the Democrats never give it credit for intelligence, will not overlook the fact that nearly all the defects or doub ful features of the bill are due to the malignant partisanship of Democrats in the Senate, or to their ancient plantation prejudice against measures that promote diversified industry, while for the passage of any bill whatever, and for all the merits of the new act, credit is due to the Republican party.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS. The death of Mr. Stephens will recall not merely the more recent events of the Rebelhon and that short-lived "Confederacy" of which he was the second executive officer, Long before those dark days he had as a public man acquired a national reputation, and had been recognized as a leading spirit of the great Whig party. In his support of Mr. Clay there was something chivalrous, which had endeared Mr. Stephens to the many friends. both at the South and the North, of that great man, in the National House of Representa-The first and greatest merit of the Tariff tives Mr. Stephens was the brilliant and effective champion of the Opposition to the Administration of Mr. Polk and to the Mexican measures of that President. He came at last and costly disputes. Now the bill that has to be regarded as one of the most moderate been passed embraces 631 distinct articles or of the members from the slave States. Up to classifications, not including the free list. Of a certain point he had been an unswerving friend of the Union. As the hour of dismemberment approached, he seems honestly to have used all his power, authority, eloquence, against the increasing madness; but when the time came for standing judged it sufficient to include under general almost alone or for yielding to the current of Southern opinion, he made the great mistake of his life, and surrendered to the turbulent influences by which he was surrounded. He was not a man to do things by halves, and accepting office under the Confederate Governclass of cases, however, Congress preferred to ment, he did his best to maintain its desperate fortunes. Unquestionably he accomplished a great deal of mischief by misleading those who were still wavering; and he has the credit, whether it belongs to him or not, of turning the scale against loyalty by a speech

small his influence.

which he made before the Virginia Legislature.

Yet even then he was longing for a return to

sult gracefully and with good sense. He came an imposing coronation ceremony by so opproback to the House of Representatives, after a long absence, a feeble, worn-out and prematurely old man. Always an invalid, he was now fitter for the sick chamber than for the House; but he exerted himself with indomitable resolution, and participated in many of the debates of interesting questions. The country liked to hear from him and was interested in his personal welfare. Of all the leading men of the Rebellion, he seems to have been regarded by the loyal with the greatest leniency, and to have been the most readily forgiven. There was an impression that with the political crimes now indelibly associated with his name his sympathy had never been great or cerdial; and that he had yielded to the influences which the most pertinacious Union man, under the same circumstances, would have found it hard to resist. Possibly posterity may judge him with less consideration; but we think the presumption is that he will appear in history as he appears to us, as a man of excellent public intentions, though found unfortunately deficient in strength of character at a critical moment. At the same time let it in his favor be remembered that the strength demanded was of a specially elevated kipd, and one of which universal history furnishes few instances.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. David Kalakaua was crowned King of Hawaii on February 12, and a full account of the imposing coronation ceremontes has reached this country by way of San Francisco. One would think to read the account, with its array of titles and list of royal retainers, that the kingdom was one of the great ones of the world instead of a little one of less than 60,000 souls. The ceremonies were planned on the largest scale and were performed in the largest and most pompous manner. Nor did they lack a suitable chronicler, one equal to the demands of the occasion. He opens his account in a passage so eloquent that we are forced to quote it entire :

The day dawned beautifully in Honolulu. The capital of the little I dand kingdom was may with the capariso of rejoicing. Fings floated from nearly every house in this cosmopolitan town, and the ships that lay like dreaming naises in the harbor shone out in the brillians sttire of many-colored bunting. Every heart seemed buoyant, life and busile were everywhere, and even the dull native Kanaka threw off his wonted lethargy and stood high up on a pedestal of expectation. Man and outlied cannon bayed their hourse mutterings, from ort-hole and rampart, they only put to flight whatever ignalling the arrival of an era which brought at least

It is no ordinary occasion which can inspire a man to a flight like that. We do not know which passage to admire more, that which presents a "Kanaka high up on a pedestal of expectation." or that which discloses the remarkable act of a "deep-mouthed cannon baying a hoarse mutering." A cannon which could do that sort of thing would naturally be found on board a "dreaming naiad." After his opening burst the chronicler settles down to business and gives a sober parrative of what bappened during the day which was ushered in in so auspicious a manner. The coronation ceremony was performed in an octagonal frame structure, in the presence of about 5,000 people. Into this the royal procession marched, with the Marshal of the Household and the Marshal of the Kingdom at the head, foll wed by a long array of high functionaries, Princesses of the blood and consorts, bearers of all varieties of royal insignia, including crowns, robes, sceptre and sword of State, and finally by the King and Queen with train-bearers, ladies in waiting and aides de camp. The King wore a white tunie and light blue trousers, the uniform of a Generelissimo of the Hawaiian army, and the Queen a "magnificent robe of ruby velvet with what lack some people have, and then again what a splendid train " which it required two ladies to carry. When their Majesties were seated, the Marshal of the Kingdom arose, and "in a loud voice which was heard to the uttermost bounds of the assembled crowd" proclaimed the King's right to the throne by giving a list.

What lack some people have, and then again what lack some people don't have! There is Horatio Seymour as an example of the first class. He takes a famely to the chair which had occupied while he river are now covered with blossoms and as abundant fruings is promised for next winter. Besides the sam Mateo, seven miles above Phaka, and northern tourists invariably pronounce Edgewater "toe gem of the river." The trees there as mateo, as the wind the river are now covered with blossoms and an abundant fruings is promised for next winter. Besides the course have a substance are stituted near the sam Mateo, seven miles above Phaka, and northern tourists invariably pronounce Edgewater "toe gem of the river." The trees there as mateo, as a mateo, seven miles above Phaka, and northern tourists invariably pronounce Edgewater "toe gem of the river." The trees there as mateo, as is substance are stituted near tourists invariably pronounce Edgewater "toe gem of the river." The trees there are now covered with look some people don't have! There is Horatio Seymour as an example of the first class. He takes a famely near the river. The trees there are now covered with look some people don't have! There is Horatio Seymour as an example of the first class. He takes a famely near the river. The trees there are now covered with look some people don't have! There is Horatio Seymour as an example of the first class. He takes a famely near the river. The river. The rest mateon are the river. The rest mateon of his names and titles. We regret that we name. It is a good deal more extensive than his kingdom, and when proclaimed rapidly and in a loud voice must have had a stunning effect upon his subjects. We append a section of it, which is only about a third of the whole :

David, Laamea, Kamanakapuu, Mahinulani, Naloiachuokalani, Lumialani, Kalakana, the King, Generaliasimo, Ke Alii Kapeu, Hoano, Ka wela, Ka moe, Ka Ikubalpubilaninua, Wohi Kuakahili, Haku o ka Poni ana i Moi, Haku o ka Oniako a me ka Peloa Pac, Kukulaikeawakea, Kama Alii Hanau o Ka Aina, Grand Master of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, Grand Master of the Royal Order of Kamkana, Grand Master of the Royal Order of Kapiolani, Grand Master of the Royal Order of the Crown of Hawaii. When the Marshal had proclaimed the whole

name, the people naturally exclaimed with deep feeling: "God save the King!" They realized for the first time the burden of royalty. But the trouble was not yet over. "Princess Poomaikelani then advanced and presented to His Majesty a Puloulou and a Palaoa borne upon a cushion, Ke Kukuioiwikauikaua, and the Kahili of the King Pili, as symbols of ancient supreme chieftaincy, which, having been accepted by His Majesty, were placed beside the throne to remain there during the remainder of the ceremony." Next the oath was administered. Then the Chancellor presented the kingly award as the ensign of justice and mercy." Then the ancient royal mantle was placed upon his shoulders by Princess Kekaulike. Then the Chancellor placed on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand a ring as the "ensign of kingly dignity," and afterward presented him with the "royal sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice." Then Prince Kawanakoa advanced with two crowns, while the choir sang a hymn. Then the Honorable President of the Legislative Assembly took one crown and put it, with a brief speech, into the hands of the overworked Chancellor. Then the Chancellor put the crown into the King's hand, saying: "Receive this crown of pure gold to adorn the high station wherein thou hast been placed." Then the King put the crown on his head. Then the Chancellor took the second crown and put it in the King's hand. Then the King put it on the Queen's head, saying: "I place this crown upon your head, to share the honors of my throne." Then there was a prayer, followed by a salvo of gaus, the people shouted again for God to save the King and the Queen, the procession re-formed, and the trouble was over so far as the King was concerned. There was nothing more to present

But the people emerged from the ceremony only to face an unexpected agony. The Bard of The Honolulu Press had thrown off an impromptu of seven or eight columns of verse in honor of the event. He called it "The Crowning of the Dread King," and we venture to say that if the King bad known what effect his crowning would have upon the Bard ne never would have permitted the coronation. We can give no idea of the poem. It cannot be prothe Union. Whenever negotiations were set duced in full, and it defies condensation. The afoot for conciliation, or at least for peace. Mr. Stephens was full of activity, however passage which closes the scene of the coronation may be taken as a fair sample, and we After all was over and the cause of secession | give it with no other comment save an expres-General Sessions is called to a suggestion made passed retains precisely the rate proposed by hopelessly lost, Mr. Stephens accepted the re- sion of surprise that a loyal subject should call I the Senatorial election Mr. Bowen returned to his could

brious an epithet as " hookupu." Ended then the bookupu, Ended then the tribute giving To the Moi of Hawaii;

And the people, all the people, Passing through the Dread King's palace, Through the halls of Iolani, Went upon their way rejoicing.

ARIZONA'S BULLION PRODUCT. The increase in the development of Arizona's mineral riches, as shown by the production for the last year, approaches the extraordinary. It is not so many years ago that Arizona was looked upon as a land of deserts, yawning cañons and barren mountains, rich cniefly in cacti and Apaches, who interfered with the working of the few mines that were known. Humboldt's prophecy that the wealth of the world would be found in Arizona and New-Mexico seemed the dream of a visionary, until the events of the last ten, and especially the last five years, showed the possibility of its fulfilment. Naturally the most rapid growth of the mining and other industries of Arizona dates from the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad across the Territory. Without directly reaching any mining camps, the railroad gave facilities for travel and transportation which were a vast advance upon the old emigrant's wagon and mule and ox-teams. The discoveries at Tombstone made that the leading mining centre of the territory, although, curiously enough, the town is not yet touched by any railroad. Every year of the last five has marked a significant growth, but the year of 1882 is noteworthy as bringing Arizona into a flattering prominence.

From the statistics of the bullion output collected by journals of the Territory, it appears likely that Arizona will rank third among the States and Territories in the production of gold, silver, copper and lead. The hills among which "Ed." Scheiffelin was warned he would find his "tombstone," have in 1882 rises to a position second only to Leadville as a centre of silver production. The figures given for the product of the Tombstone district in silver and gold during the year are \$5,202,876. The diffeen feet wide at the bottom and five feet wide at the yield of the Silver King and other districts amounts to \$2,054,133, which with other estimated products makes the value of the silver and gold produced \$3,757,009. The value of farmers were obliged to repair it to prevent inundation. and gold produced \$8,757,009. The value of the copper builion turned out was \$2,945,284. The total production of silver, gold and copper in Arizona during 1882, therefore, amounts to \$11,702,293.

These figures are taken from estimates evidently prepared with care, and there seems no reason to doubt their being approximately correct. This showing is a remarkable one when we consider the short time since Arizona mines began to be extensively developed, and the numerous obstacles that have been thrown in the way of such developments by hostile Apaches. It may be expected that the bullion product of Arizona will increase on account of the large sections of comparatively unexplored mineral lands. Thus far the Territory appears to be a country of small mines. At Tombstone a peculiar series of blanket deposits is found in the lime formation, and a mine relying upon deposits, even when they are dignified with the name of " mineralized zones." seldom yields for a year long time. Some of the Tombstone mines are already practically exhausted, as is the case with mines on Fryer Hill at Leadville, but new mines are continualty being opened up, and the total output of the district is likely to show an increase rather than a falling off. Arizona's mineral development has fairly begun and in the future she will contend with Colorado and New-Mexico for the leading place in the list of bullion producing States and territories.

What luck some people have, and then again what best wishes of the State of New-York. How differhave not space for the whole of the King's ent the lack of another emment citizen of Oneida County who, a few years back, also set his heart upon a chair! It was the chair which he had occupied while he was a United States Senator, me realty conceived a grand passion for this particular piece of furniture. He told his friends that he was sincerely and devotedly attached to it and they told the Legislature, adding that he had saflered it to go out of his possession in a moment of haleyon and vociferous suspended cerebration. What did the Levislature do ! Preceed to hold a joint session and vote to let him have the chair, compliments and best wishes of the State of New-York? O, no. This eminent citizen of Oneiga had no such luck as his neighbor Seymour. The Senate and Assembly in whose ears his earnest and off-repeated requeets for the chair were ponied responded with carnest and oft-repeated negative shakes of the head. All through one budding spring and bloom ing summer be remarked: "I love it, I love it, and who shall dare to chide me for loving that old armchair." And for answer the Senators and Assemblymer, addressed replied: "We do not chide you for loving it, but nevertneless its velvet, violet lining with the lamplight gloating o'er, you shall press, all, nevermere." And he never got the chair. Such is the difference in luck. Well, we cannot all be Seymours. P. S .- We submit to the sage of Deerfield that, in the circumstances, it would be a graceful and generous act for him to extend a cordial invitation to his distinguished but chairless neighbor to come in and sit in this Gubernatorial chair whenever he happens to be passing.

PERSONAL.

President Watrous, of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been ill with pneumonia for several days at his home in Hartford.

The Rev. J. M. Sutherland-otherwise "Senato Bob Hart "-has closed a successful series of revival services at Yonkers, and is now in Boston for a brief

Judge John P. King, of Augusta, Ga., is said to be the oldest ex-Senator of the United States living. He was born in 1799, and entered the Sen-ate in 1833. His health is now very feeble.

Pope Leo XIII. yesterday celebrated the fifth anniversary of his coronation as Pope, which took place on the 4th of March, 1878. His election to that office by the College of Cardinals at Rome, as the successor to the late Pope Pius IX., occurred on the 20 hoof February, 1878.

Prince Krapotkine writes to his friend Elisée Réclus, "the geographer and dynamitophile," complaining that the prison library at Lyons contains no historical and scientific works such as he would care to peruse, and Réclus makes an appeal for con-tributions of books, that the world may not be de-prived of the fruits of the imprisoned Ninihar's ac-tive brain.

The tenor Ronconi died recently at Sinigaglia under strange circumstances. He was about to sing in " Faust," but when the curtain rose and he attempted to rise from the chair in which he was seated on the stage he could not do so, but fell back in it, trembling and staring wildly. The orchestra went on playing, but no sound escaped his lips. The audience laughed and hissed by turns, some saying Ronconi was drunk, and others that the man on the stage was not Ronconi at all. Soon the manager rushed upon the scene, and, attributing the tenor's prostration to stage fright, begged the indulgence of the audience for a few moments and ordered the curtain down. It was then found that Roncom was stricken with apoplexy, and in a short time he was dead, without having recovered consciousness.

Of Mr. Bowen, lately chosen to adorn one of Colorado's seats in the United States Senate, they are telling this story in Denver: Just after

home at Del Norte for a rest. Among the passengers on the train was State Representative Costollo, the Duke of Tipperary." As they bowled along beyond Pueblo, between 12 and I o'clock at night, Bowen began singing uproariously, his friends joining in the choruses of such classic songs as "Meet me at the Cross Roads," "Oh, dat Watermelon," and meat the Cross Roads," "Oh, dat Watermelon," and "In de Morning by de Bright Light." But Costello never smiled nor opened his lips, but sat apparently wrapped in gloomy meditations, while his eyes looked wistful longings for the unattainable. Suddenly, "What's the matter with you Costello ?" cried Bowen; "why don't you wake up and join as?" "Matther wid me?" echoed the Leadville statesmap, languidly; "sure, nothing at all, judge. But, be the howly jabers, Ol'd be singing meself, judge, if Ol only had yer gob!"

GENERAL NOTES.

In Western Pennsylvania a church entertainment known as the "mum sociable" is taking the place of the time-honored church fair. As the name im-plies no one is to speak under penalty of a fine, and the money thus raised is solemnly given to the Lord.

About this season of the year many people are asking what it is that determines the date of Easter. The answer is that it is the moon of March, which Ten nyson calls "the roaring moon of daffodile." old rule is that Easter snall fall on the Sunday after the brings Easter this year on the 25th of March. In 1818 it fell on the 22d of March, the earliest date possible. It will not fall upon that day a rain in this or the following century.

One of the many strange episodes of the recent Western floods was the finding of an infant near Louisville floating in a cradle in the river. A man who was rowing around in search of wreckage saw the cradle, and on rowing up to it was surprised to find a beautiful infant, about three months old, gazing up at the sky in open-mouthed wonder. The little waif was comfortably and warmly dressed, and had not received the slightest harm. Its parents have not yet been found.

The Emperor of Austria intends to present to the electric exhibition at Vienna this year a pavilion arranged to demonstrate the effects of electric light on richly worked draperies and embrolderies. According to the plans already in progress, this pavilion will be of considerable dimensions, and will be constructed in a style well suited for the purpose and richly decorated with precious stuffs. It will be at once a very attractive object in the exhibition, and will be arranged for the alternative application of different systems of electric

The famous Walled Lake in the State of Iowa, 150 miles west of Dubuque, has recently attracted much attention. It is in the midst of prairie land and is two or three feet above the carth's surface. It is in-closed by a wall of stones in some places ten feet high,

A strange story comes from Columbus, Ohio, and is told by a hotel cierk. Not long ago a gentleman came to the hotel and registered as H. G. Chamberlain, of Chicago. A short time after, H. G. Chamberiain regisred there again, this time from Dayton. Then the Calcago man called for the mail ad ressed to his name and received four letters. Presently the Dayton man ame up and wan ed the mail for that name. The clerk began to think a trick was being played, and brought the wo gentlemen face to face. The one who had taken the two generations face to face. The one who had taken the correspondence was just beginning to scratch his head in perdexity, as two of the letters were of ally unintelligible to sum, being intended for the other man. It was discovered that both are travellinguagents for agricultural machinery firms; neither had never heard of the other, and both happened to arrive at Columbus and in the same hotel at the same time.

The city of Portland, Ore., which ten years ago had a population of less than 12,000, hus to-day nearly three times that number. Washington Territory is also advancing with rapid strides. Thirty years ago Puget vancing with rapid strides. Thirry years ago Puget Sound's first saw mill was built. To-day there are numerous towis in which imber-sawing is the main industry. In 1881, 175,000,000 cubit feet of lumber were exported. The amount sawed in 1882 is estimated at over 300,000,000 feet. The mills are nearly all lighted by electricity, and are the scene of ceancless labor. Various kindred forms of industry have arisen out of the abundance of tember, including cooperage and shipbuilding. Among recent settlers in this favored region are some of the Rissian Jewish immigrants, and reports received from their settlements give good ground for believing in a successful issue to their gricultural experiments.

A Breakleyn lovalid, who was forced to take

A Brooklyn invalid, who was forced to take refuge in Florida ten or more years ago, has not only inpletely regained his health, but has also acquired by his Yankee enterprise a commanding position in the orange trade on the St. John's River. This is W. F. Fuller, of Edgewater Grove. He has a large packinghouse in which his own oranges as well as those of his neighbors are stored, and steamers regularly stop at his wharf for fruit, as ac is one of the large-t shippers on the river. His orange groves and residence are situated near

POLITICAL NEWS.

With Congress out of the way the attention of politicians will be turned to the States that hold important elections this year. There are thirteen of these, but only eight of them choose Governors. Those who watch carefully the drift of public sentiment in the year preceding a National election will therefore, have fewer indications than usual from which to judge. Both parties are likely to enter the Presidential year very

The nomination of ex-Governor Austin Blair to head the Michigan Republican State ticket will, it is believed, so far to heal the unhappy differences which brought de'eat to the party last fall. The Secatorial factory its results may be to many, there is no disposition to keep alive the bitterness it engendered. The canvass will be a brief one, as the election takes place April 2, and the vote at that season of the year is never so large as in the fall. ontest is also but of the way, and however unsatis-

The Maine Fusionists want to keep up the appearance of a union this year in order to strengthen themselves in the town elections. They know they cannot do this by declaring openly that the party is Democratic, so the fusion disguise will be worn a short time longer. A few gains in the spring elections will enable them to keep their followers, dis heartene by last fall's defeat, from straighting away. To accomplish this they have raised the banner of anti-promotion and will in the a fight for free run. That is perhaps as good a flag as the demoralized advocates of free ray money can raise.

A desire to win over a part of the colored vote is evident among the Democrats in some of the Southern States. Steps to accomplish this purpose have been visible during the year past and the Bourbon mind has been carefully prepared for the change. The party papers have been filled with the most enticing invitations to the colored men to step across the line into the Demecratic ranks. They doubtless see that an important secession of independent voters from the Demecracy la soon to take place, and they are eager to fill up the gaps with the despised black men.

Mr. Randail's opponents in the Democratic party are quietly chuckling over the poor figure he has cut in the tariff debate. They leel confident that he has ruined whatever prospects he had or being elected Speaker of the next House. His frequent dodging of Speaker of the next mouse. In strength adopting to votes and his refusal to serve on the conference committee are contrasted unfavorably with Mr. Carilsie's courageous course, Mr. Kanduli's enemies are contrasting themselves prematurely. They will discover before the Speakersanp contest is over that they have a more adopt and skilful opponent to deal with than they imagine.

Congressman Holman, known as the Great Objector, is said to be anxious for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana next year. Ex-Senator McDonald is believed to favor his aspirations, expecting, doubtless, to strengthen his Presidential boom by allying himself with such an advocate of economy and opponent of corrupt jobs as Holman pretends to If Mr. Holman really desires a torial nomination he can probably have it and he wil, be sided by every one who has been compelled to submit to his mulah obstinacy in Congress. They would enjoy seeing him in the Executive chair of Indiana objecting to the partisan legislation passed by a Democratic Leg-

PUBLIC OPINION.

SPEAKING UP FOR PROTECTION.

From The Mobile Reguter (De v.,)

We want manufactures in Alabama—but we can never have them if foreign manufactures are admitted at suce low rates as to prevent our people from embacking in these new pursuits which are to raise the price of labor and bring comfort and prosperity to the laborer, whatever may be his field of operation. Prosperty to the laborer means prosperity to the employer. In point of fact our farmers are now nearly all day laborers. The bosses are few and far between, and the drones are nearly all dead.

COMMENDING MR. CARLISLE.

From the Boston Transcript (Rep.)

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, is a trump, what;
ever may be his opinions. On being advised by some of
his friends to resign from the Tariff Con-resince Committee, on the ground that his membership would injure his
chances to se Speaker of the pext House of, Representatives, he replied that no shop consideration would